

"BLOOD, LIKE A MAN'S BLOOD."

The Journal's Expert So Reports on That Taken from the Woodside House Drain.

Nicked Razor, Stained, Found in the Cliffside Woods, Where Thorn and Mrs. Nack Are Said to Have Been.

Thorn's Sister Discovered Here—Her First Husband's Name Was Braun, the Name Thorn Borrowed—Mrs. Nack Was About to Flee with Him.

Dr. H. T. Galpin, the microscopist and chemist employed by the Journal, declares that the blood in the drainage in the Woodside cottage and in the ditch before it is identical with human blood in its characteristics and appearance.

This after the most elaborate and careful examination under the microscope and chemical tests.

The Journal discovered a razor in the woods at Cliffside, to which it is said Mrs. Nack, Thorn and a blonde woman journeyed in the survey. The razor was nicked and broken, the handle and blade were stained. These stains will be examined.

The police say that the blonde woman is in their hands; also that a bundle of clothes, which may have been Golden-suppe's, was found near the spot where the nicked razor was picked up.

The Journal found Martin Thorn's sister. Her first husband's name is Braun. Thorn's brother John is a shoemaker. Thorn and Mrs. Nack assumed the name of Braun when they tested the Woodside cottage, and Thorn said he was a shoemaker in Long Island City.

Yet another discovery was made by the Journal yesterday. One McConnell, a truckman, said Thorn arranged with him on the night of Tuesday, June 29, to move Mrs. Nack's household goods next morning. Mrs. Nack, however, was arrested next morning and Thorn fled.

It seems certain that the Grand Jury will indict Mrs. Nack this morning for murder. In that event the case of the police against her need not be exposed at the examination.

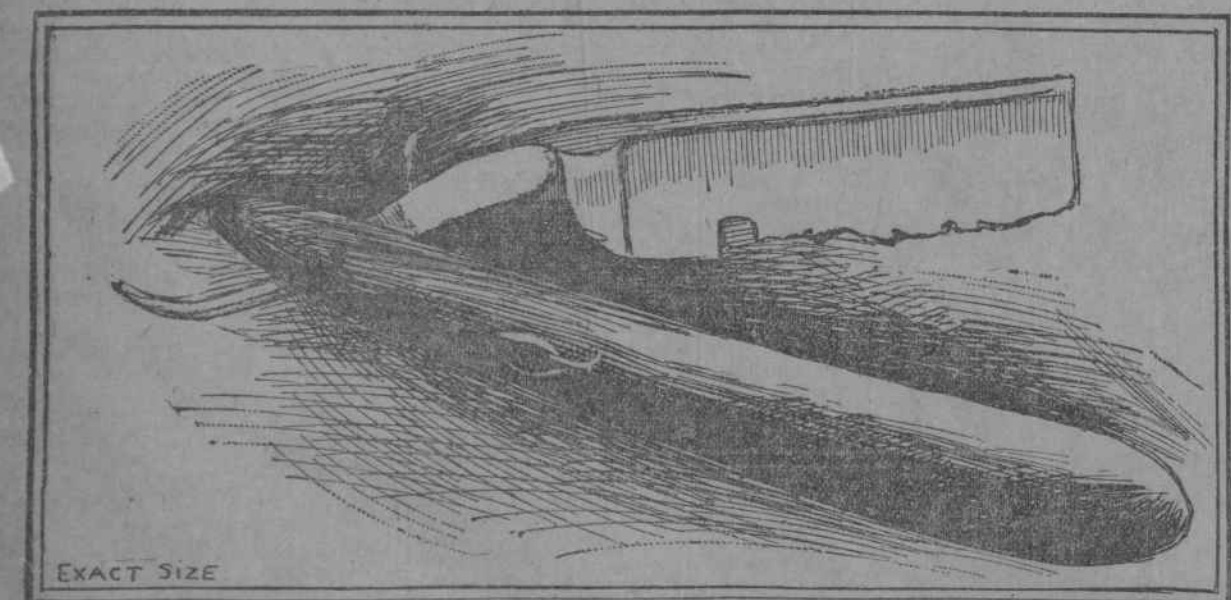
The Journal discovered yesterday what will unquestionably prove to be blood spots upon the base of the newel post at the top of the balustrade in the Woodside cottage. This post stands directly across the stair landing from the hall room. The drops were in a perpendicular line, largest at the bottom.

An accurate outline of Acting Inspector O'Brien's theory of the murder is herewith given.

"BLOOD, LIKE A MAN'S BLOOD"

Dr. Galpin Reports That He Finds It in Samples from the Woodside Cottage Drainpipe.

I do not say that the blood I discovered is human blood. But I say it is identical with human blood in its characteristics and appearance. From the report of Dr. T. Galpin, chemical and microscopical analyst.



Razor Found in Underbrush Near Cliffside, N. J.

At the spot in the woods where Mrs. Crooke says she saw Mrs. Nack and Martin Thorn this razor was discovered. It was rusted only a little, as though it had been there a short time.

In order to determine whether or not human blood flowed through the drain pipe from the bathroom into the ditch drain in front of the Woodside cottage in which Thorn and Mrs. Nack are supposed to have murdered Golden-suppe, the Journal, as it told yesterday, employed Dr. H. T. Galpin, renowned as a chemist and a microscopical analyst, to examine minutely the drainage from the pipe, the mud deposit at its mouth, the earth in the ditch, a piece of cotton cloth found in the bathroom, wood from the flooring, and also the shirt sleeve in the bundle of clothing found in the East River off Ravenswood.

Dr. Galpin is German. There is no nation whose chemists and microscopists are so skilful.

Dr. Galpin has proceeded in his investigation with scientific caution and deliberation, which give to his report upon the findings great weight. On his preliminary examination of the substances submitted to him and supposed to bear traces of human blood, he would go no further than to say that blood was found, and that it was the blood of a mammal, not, as had been suggested, of fowls which had been killed in some of the adjacent houses. That was published in the Journal day before yesterday.

Dr. Galpin went one step further yesterday. He reported that he had found

numerous than when he is in good health. The red corpuscles are easily distinguishable. In shape they are something like a boy's rubber ball when taken between thumb and finger and squeezed in the center. The white corpuscles are round and larger.

"As a rule, the blood corpuscles of fish, fowl, birds and reptiles are oval and not indented or dimpled in the center like red corpuscles. The red corpuscles of a healthy person float through the blood vessels in a fluid state, a sort of serum, and they are unadorned. Since a cucumber, or banana, let the pieces adhere and float in water, and you will get an idea of the blood sack, greatly magnified.

"A single red corpuscle is not usually red. When separate it appears of a greenish yellow hue. It is only when the corpuscles are in masses immersed in the serum that the red effect of the blood appears. All animals which suckle their young (mammals) have blood corpuscles similar to those of human beings. The exception is the camel."

In regard to his experiments, the doctor says:

"After my microscope examination, I tested the fabric stained on the cuff of the sleeve found in the bundle of stained clothing in the river at Ravenswood, by pulling

New train for Indianapolis and St. Louis by New York Central. Leave Grand Central Station 8:30 p. m., arrive Indianapolis next evening St. Louis second morning. Adv.

REMARKS:

Specimen No. 1
Aqueduct drainage from pipe at Woodside Cottage, L. I.
Found by microscopical examination to contain blood corpuscles and of mammalian origin.
Remarks: It is true that most mammals have somewhat smaller red blood globules than man, those of the sheep and goat being on an average little more than half as large, but, on the other hand, some animals, the dog, for example, bear a striking resemblance to the human being in this respect.

Specimen No. 2
Precipitate from drainage of pipe found to contain traces of blood corpuscles and of mammalian origin.

Specimen No. 3
Surface earthy precipitate from street drain found to be absent of blood corpuscles.

Specimen No. 4
Bottom fabric and wood shavings from bath room heavily stained found to be absent of blood corpuscles.

Specimen No. 5
Cotton fabric (blue wristband) containing stains found present. Blood corpuscles of mammalian origin and haemine crystals of chemical tests. Marked as Galpin's.

N. B.—Always specify in sending specimens what analysis is wanted and send ample quantity.

Dr. Galpin Found Blood Like Human Blood in the Woodside Cottage Drainpipe.

SPECIMEN No. 1—This was thin, watery, muddy slime, almost water, taken from the 4-inch iron pipe which carries the waste water and sewage from the bath tub, sink, etc., of the suspected cottage at Woodside, out under the yard and street, to the drainage ditch opposite the house. The liquid and slime were taken from the mouth of the pipe where it empties into the ditch. The pipe had first been thoroughly cleaned from its mouth inward for about three feet. This specimen contained blood.

Specimen No. 2—This was part of the thicker mud taken from the same drain pipe. The drain is simply an open ditch about two feet deep, filled with all kinds of refuse floating in the water, such as old boots, tin cans, pieces of garments, rubbish and sewerage. This also contained blood.

Specimen No. 3—This was some of the mud in the ditch. No blood was found in this specimen.

Specimen No. 4—This is a piece of pine wood, a silver or shaving from the "dark spot" referred to by the detectives on the bathroom floor. Also a bit of cotton fabric found on the bathroom floor. None of these fragments revealed blood. A newspaper, yesterday, stated that blood had been found in another shaving taken from the same "dark spot" in the bathroom.

Specimen No. 5—This is a portion of the cuff of the shirt sleeve found in a bundle of clothing fished out of the river at Ravenswood. The clothing was more or less stained with brownish spots. Dr. Galpin's analysis reveals blood crystals exactly like those of human blood. It remains to be shown that this clothing had been worn by Mrs. Nack, Thorn or Golden-suppe.

The razor was nicked as if it had been drawn across some hard substance. The handle was black bone, with raised letters on one side, running the entire length, reading:

Wade & Butler's Celebrated Razor.
On the shank of the blade the following was etched:

MANUFACTURED BY
WADE & BUTLER,
SHEFFIELD.

On the opposite side of the handle was scratched, as with a pin or needle, two or three illegible words. On different portions of this same side of the handle was also scratched in different places the numbers, 20, 40 and the unlucky 13.

Several brownish rust-like stains were upon both sides of the blade, while small, gummy, reddish deposits were found on the curved end of the shank, in a position not easily reached by one wiping it dry. The blade was still shiny as though it had not been where found for long.

John Roman and Stephen Banbille, two young men who live near by, discovered the razor. They have been among the most indefatigable searchers since Mrs. Nack and Martin Thorn were reported to have visited the thicket. They beat the bushes for three days, on one occasion digging up a piece of new rope, where the ground appeared to have been disturbed. In their anxiety to reach the missing head which they thought lay beneath the rope they excitedly threw aside what might have been a valuable bit of evidence. The rope has not been seen since.

THORN'S SISTER IS FOUND.

Her First Husband's Name Was Braun, Which Name Thorn Borrowed in Woodside, L. I.

The name of the man who married Martin Thorn's sister is Ludwig Braun. Thorn's brother John is a shoemaker. Braun was the name that Thorn assumed when he rented the Woodside cottage, and he said he was a shoemaker in Long Island City.

The Journal found Martin Thorn's sister yesterday. Her first husband, Ludwig Braun, lives in a rear tenement at No. 625 West Forty-second street. He is a staid man in the Forty-second street car stables, where he has been employed for nearly seventeen years.

"I was well acquainted," he said, "with the man who was known as Martin Thorn. Thorn's real name is Torzewski. His father was a prosperous shoemaker in Rudin, Province of Posen, Germany. He had four

children. The oldest brother is now Bürgermeister of a town in Posen. Another brother, John, is a shoemaker, living on Central avenue, Jersey City Heights; I think No. 654. Pauline, Martin's sister, was the youngest of the family.

"My father was a well-to-do farmer, and our families were well acquainted in Rudin. It was in 1899 or 1870 that John, the shoemaker, came to this country. Two years later Pauline and I came over on the same steamer and were married in New York soon after landing. We had four children—two boys and two girls.

"In 1884 Pauline expressed a wish to have Martin with her, and he came from Rudin early in the spring. Martin was then sixteen. He chose to be a barber, and got a position with a man named Rohde, on Seventh avenue, near Twenty-eighth street. Rohde gave up the business long ago and is now on Thirty-fifth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

"Martin got along well until he got into bad company. Then he lost one position after another, and I used to support him for months at a time. At last I told him to get out.

"He never could keep a position long, and my wife would often take him in without telling me.

"Less than five years ago I discovered that my wife had made friends with a butcher named Paul Menke. I got a divorce. She is now living with Menke on Forty-second street. The last time I saw Martin was eleven months ago.

"John, whom I saw a day or two ago, is nearly crazy. He cries night and day and I am afraid his mind will be unbalanced."

Mr. Braun has since remarried, and with his new wife is living in the block next to that in which his wife and Butcher Menke have their apartments, three rooms, on the first floor of No. 521 West Forty-second street.

Mrs. Menke is a pronounced Jew. She has the same hazel blue eyes which were a distinguishing feature of her brother Martin. She has high cheek bones and a heavy jaw, and looks Teutonic. Her mouth gives her face an unpleasant expression, when her lips form a thin line across her face with a droop at either corner. She speaks English imperfectly and was very anxious to convince a Journal reporter that she had not seen or heard of her brother Martin in a long while.

"When did you see Martin last?" was asked.

"Exactly nine years ago, July 4."

"Did you know Mrs. Nack?"

"Ach nein, never," interrupted Mr. Menke in a disgusted tone. "The first news we had of Martin's trouble was when I picked up the Journal yesterday morning. It is crazy to say that he did it. Somebody else must have done it. Why, I could get twenty men around here who would be willing to kill a man for \$50. And the talk about knives! Bah! Why I have a lot of big knives, and there is blood on them, too. That don't mean that I have done any harm and will kill a man."

Mr. Menke said he had visited John Torzewski Sunday afternoon after reading the Journal story of the murder. When asked if he had seen Martin there, he declined to say anything more.

THORN HAD HIRED A DRAY

All Preparation Made to Store Mrs. Nack's Furniture, When He Had to Flee.

Acting Inspector O'Brien's belief that Thorn sailed from this city for Europe immediately after the arrest of Mrs. Nack gains color from a discovery which Journal reporters made yesterday.

Thorn was making arrangements for storing Mrs. Nack's furniture, that they might go away together. He had employed a truckman and fixed upon a room at a storage warehouse when the publication in the Journal of the identification of Golden-suppe's body and the relationship of the murdered man to Mrs. Nack gave him warning. He probably sailed that day.

John McConnell is a truck driver. He lives at No. 321 East Thirty-fourth street. His license number is 57,152, and his stand is at Second avenue and Thirty-seventh street.

He has known Thorn for a long time and intimately. On Sunday morning two weeks ago, Thorn came to him and said: "I have a job for you."

Thorn said he wanted to store some furniture, and asked McConnell to direct him to a good storage warehouse. They talked over all the preliminaries, and Thorn went away. On Tuesday night they met again in Frey's saloon, in East Thirty-fourth street, and Thorn said he had engaged a room at the Clinton Storage Warehouse, Third-fifth street and Second avenue. He had told the people there that he had employed McConnell to do the carting, and told McConnell, when he left the saloon, that the goods would be ready for removal the following morning early, and he would tell him then where the furniture was.

That night—Tuesday, June 29—Thorn went to Bueh's restaurant in Sixth avenue, sent a boy to tell Mrs. Nack "a woman" wanted to see her outside, and after she came down held a talk with her in Forty-third street.

The next morning—Wednesday—Mrs. Nack was arrested.

At about the time the arrest was made—between 6 and 7 o'clock—Thorn went to a blacksmith's shop at No. 255 East Thirty-fourth street, where McConnell kept his horse. Thorn asked if McConnell had been there. The blacksmith said McConnell had not.

"When I got around there," said McConnell, yesterday, "they told me that a German had been there looking for me about fifteen minutes before. I waited there a while, thinking he might come back. He didn't, so I went to Frey's saloon and asked Frey if he had seen Thorn. He said 'No.' Since then I haven't seen or heard a thing of him."

That day, Wednesday, was "sailing day" for transatlantic liners.

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MRS. NACK'S PRISON LIFE.

Sleeps Well, Has an Appetite, Reads, and Denies Herself to Visitors.

Mrs. Nack appeared much refreshed by her sleep. She excoriated by walking briskly up and down the corridor, and at 7 o'clock she disposed of a breakfast of rolls and eggs.

The perusal of German papers occupied most of the day, and she had little to say to the matron and the keepers.

In the afternoon she nibbled gingerly at one piece of bread and drank a cup of coffee.

According to Matron McKee, Mrs. Nack has stood the strain of imprisonment remarkably well. She steadily refuses to see all visitors, and Harry Walley, the village innkeeper, of Woodside, L. I., was compelled to return home after loitering about the prison doors for two hours awaiting an opportunity to identify her.

Mr. and Mrs. Hafften, of Woodside, have not been to the prison yet.

Acting Inspector O'Brien is anxious that no persons see the prisoner in any attempt at identification.

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